NNIVERSARY WEEK. THE ABOLITIONIST POW-WOW

any reterating the same principle. But a great truth never grew old—it was fresh through thousands of years. The great beauty about the old line abolitionists was that they had pressed one great truth on moral grounds without ceasing. He mildly reproved the pre-slavery clergy, saying that they endeavared to serve God and mammon at the same time, and could not do it. Mr. Frothingham was very severs upon the Northern men who compromise with slavery, and said that such a man as Miliari Fillmere was more dangerous than the slave-holder. The anti slavery men were numerous enough to sweep slavery from the continent in a single year, but they were trying to secure God's blessing and the devil's plunder. The end and aim of Mr. Frothingham's speech was to inveigh against any compromises with the slave spoosed to the use of the musket and sword to put down slavery, but favored the moral power of words. Mr. Frothingham is what the yeung ladies call a sweet freecher. A good many people went saleep during his lengthy discourse.

Mr. Frothingman apreacher. A good many people went asleep during integrity discourse.

Mr. Garnison gave a small puff for Mr. Frothingham, and incidentally praised his (Garrison's) efforts for the cause. He thought Mr. Frothingham was an example to call his brother clergymen. A vote requesting Mr. Frothingham to write out his discourse for publication, was then adopted.

S. S. FOSTER offered the following:—

Resolved. That the first and most important work of this society at the present time is to convince the entire community that the artist slavery of any and every political party which so-knowledges allegance and promises support to the federal government is necessarily tainted and a parious, and that the nearer its resemblance to the genuine, the more injurious is it to the cause of freedom, because the more likely to deceive its bonest and true hearted triends. At one o'clock the mee'ing adjourned till three. The morning proceedings were exceedingly dull.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The CHAIR read the resolutions of the morning session,

with another, of which the subjoined is a copy :-

should be done for the cause, and that colored people should be particularly employed. He said he had been called a woolly head by a contemptible newspaper, but

should be particularly employed. He said he had been called a woolly head by a contemptible newspaper, but he would rather suffer that than be the editor of the New York Henale, or Robert C. Winthrop, and go South and be afraid to call his saul his own.

Daniel Pratt, Jr., of Bolton, made some rather discursive remarks, and recited a poem which, he said, could be had for a shilling a piece, after the meeting adjourned. Brothers Garrison and Eximund Quincy fried to stave off brother Pratt, but he said his say.

Lucy stone Blackwall stirred up the brethren and sisters on pecuniary matters. Plenty of people were ready to do the work of abolition, provided the necessary funds were forthcowing.

U. Henono followed on the same side.

Mr. Howland, of Massachusetts, called on the brethren to subscribe for an anti-slavery standard, and saveral smaldon lacies, with spectacles, circulated about the hall, collecting funds.

Mr. May, of Syracuse, made a speech in favor of this scodiety, going in for freedom in Kannas. Mr. May thought the object of the society must be gained step by step.

Mr. May, of Boston, said that every member of this scodiety going in for freedom in Kannas. But they could not touch this non-extension movement. It was false in principle. He had contributed money to arm the Northern men going to Kansas—(applause)—before he beard that colored men were excluded from the Territory by the free State constitution. If he had known that, he would not have given a cent. This society had always opposed the prejorice against color, which was the insudual of slavery in the North, and it could not now desert that principe. He would not over desert in Kansas, for excluding colored men.

Mr. May, of Syracuse, had not been informed about the negroes. It was not in the constitution.

Mr. Jourson raid that the people voted on that question, and made it the duty of the Legislature to make a law excluding colored people.

Mr. S. Forms answered Mr. May; he was opposed to the free soil party in felo. Mr. Fester in effect too

Mr. Garrison cic not think the prospects of the cause were very good at the North. The Tribuse, Times and Evening Post were doing a good work, but look at the immense majority of circulation in the Hemain, and other Northern papers, on the other side. In the popular elections in New England the abolition States were barely saved, with a large gain for the democratic party. These things did not look nice a check to the slave power. He was not quite sure that there was an anti-Nebraska majority in the lower House of Congress. He thought Douglas' bill would pass the House. Kansas and all the other Territory was doomed, and we are all damned, because God has given us over to an idolatry to the Union. This idolatry sells the North to do the work of the slave power. All the parties ray we mean to give up everything to save the Union. That settles our doom. Slavery only exists in this country in consequence of the Union. It takes the whole power of thirty-one States to keep four militions of slaves in their chains; but if sixteen States, embodying all the wealth, power and intelligence, should escede and establish a great Northern republic, where every slave might be free and protected in freedom, where would the slaves be in a year? Mr. Garrison continued in the same strain till about half-past ten o'clook, when his audience waked up and went home. It was the sleepiest crowd we have seen for a long time. O'clook when his audience waked up and went home. It was the sleepiest crowd we have seen for a long time. One brother sweetly slumbered through all the speeches, and the hall cooked like a night train on the Erie Railway.

way. So ended the abolition pow-vows for this week.

The American Bible Society. The American Bible Society held its fortieth anniver. sary yesterday, at the Broadway Tabernacle. The services commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued for five hours. The building was well filled, despite the for-bidding weather and the unpleasant state of the streets. Seated on the platform there were a large number of distinguished elergymen of the various denominations, including the most eminent of this city, and many from

distant parts of the country.

The President of the Society, the Rev. Mr. Frelinghuy sen, of New Jersey, having taken the chair, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Pollman; after which and the reading of the 62d chapter of leatah, the which and the reading of the 62d chapter of Isaiah, the Presensar delivered the following address:—Another year has borne its tributes of changes, of joys and sorrows, to the records of the past. And we are witnesses for God that while c ouds and darkness are round about His throne, mercy and truth go before Hisines. In the review of the past, it is pleasant to remember that amid the desolations of war among the mations of the Old World, the Bible found its way with words of hope and comfort to the dying solder, the wounded and the captive. We bless God that the sword sleeps in the scabbard sgain, and that we may hope for the day of mercy, when "men shall learn war no more." Let us urge on the hallowed enterprise of Bible circulation. The last hope of the nations and the best hope of cur country, let us spread the knowledge of the word o life to the utmest bounds of ignorance and guilt. And is a very hopeful token that the purpose has been for some time cherished of supplying every destitute family in the United States with the Bible. We firmly believe in its accomplishment. It is one of those great schemes prompted, as we trust, by God's spirit, that makes its own way. You cannot arrest it. He who sees the end, and plans the end from the beginning, has willed it; and every Christian heart will respond to the call with cordial so operation. The purpose partakes of the spirit of the Goepei—it is broad, generous and wide reaching, like its terms—"Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." "He, every one that thirsteth, come; and whoever will, let him cone." All nations, the islands of the sea and the very ends of the earth, shell rejoice and be glad at His name. Send the Bible, then, in the mejesty and power of troth, over all the land. We owe it to our history. It is the Bible that has farnished such bright pages of social and political prosperity—such rich religious privilegus and enjoyments as illumine the story of our brief career. Less than eighty years since the good providence of Go PRESIDENT delivered the following address:—Another year

been erected, preseas furnished, and auxidaties of every description employed to carry forward the objects of the society. What changes had taken place in the country rince 1829. The population had been more than dubled, and where were then but twelve millions of people were now more than twen'y-five millions, and of these more than twen'y-five millions, and of these more than twen bad been adult emigrants from foreign ships. They had now more than twice as large a territorial space as they had then, and much of it was still in an unorganized state. It was for them to say what the character of the quicksand population composing their territories and their broad domain at the West should be. What would their country be but for the Bible? It was this holy bock that stamped the character of the Puritans, the Huguenots, and the other settlers of this country, who had exerted so powerful an influence in determining what the fulure destiny of their adopted country should be.

The reverend speaker was greeted with hearty applause when he resumed his seat.

After the singing of the hymn, "From all that dwell below the skies,"

The Rev. Dr. BRIGHAM, one of the secretaries of the society, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That two weeks from this day, or at some other convenient time, the managers be requested to call a special meeting of the society, at the Academy of Music, or such other place is New York as they may select, for the purpose of giving further consideration to this important subject of the general supply of our country with the Bible.

— which was unanimously acopted, the Rev. Dr. Trudof New York, having seconded it, in remarks delivered in his usual happy vein, and which elicited much merriment on the part of the audience.

The Rev. Mr. CULRISTON, of Shanghae, China, offered the following resolution:—

Recolved, That the distribution of the Word of God in China, translated on the principles adopted by this society, is a work

The Rev. Mr. Culmurson, of Shanghae, China, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved. That the distribution of the Word of God in China, translated on the principles adopted by this society, is a work imperatively demanded by the enigencies of the missionary work in his populous country; and there is now a loud call, in the proteine of God, upon the American church to promote this object.

In advecacy of the resolution be spoke of the pressing need there was for Christion effort in China, and gave a very interesting account of his own personal observations in that far distant region. He urged the importance of united Christian effort in sending to that country the Bible and teachers who would devote themselves to the work of its successful propagation.

The resolution was then adopted.

The last resolution offered was by the Rev. Mr. Storn, of Boston, Mass., which was as follows:—

Resolved, That the providence of God, in opening the way, smid the horrors of the blocdlest war of mosern times, for the distribution of the Bible in the land of its nativity, calls for our grateful commemeration, and the vigorous prosecution of a work so is sovered of Heaven.

The reverend gentleman, in support of his resolution, madefa most thrilling and impressive speech, completely enchaining the attention of the audience as he gave utterance to his glowing thoughts, and at the close he was greated with frequent and repeated applause.

This address closed the exercises of the day, which were of a peculiarly interesting character, and were listened to with the most absorbing interest by the large audience present, the greater part of whom remained in their seas until the close the meeting.

American and Foreign Bible Seciety.

SECOND DAY.

The society resumed its exercises yesterday morning The society resumed its exercises yesteray morning, at ten o'clock. The attendance was rather alim, doubt-less in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

The proceedings opened with prayer and singing. Previous to the commencement of the session, an interesting prayer meeting took place, in which forwart supplications prayer meeting teox piace, in which revent supplications were offered up for the success of the association's endeavor for the evangelization of the heather world.

The minutes of Wednesday's proceedings were read by Warrun Carter, Esq., the Recording Secretary, and were

upanimously approved. on the previous day for the purpose of having certain statistical statements corrected, was taken up, and re-ferred to a committee of three for that purpose.

Brothers Nelson, Verender and Lathrep were appointed to constitute such committee.

In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, in

In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, in whose possession was the annual report, the society joined in prayer, led by Rev. Mr. Dodge, and sang the 310th Hynn.

Rev. Mr. Love here came in and explained that the apparent error in the report arose from the fact that the phrascology had been altered on revision by the Board. The language originally stood "Rantized influels," (sprinkled.) which was altered to "baptized." In that way the misapprehension arose as to the statistics, &c.

After some alight discussion, it appeared to be the general desire to expurge both terms, and let the septence stand simply "unfidels." The ommittee, he ever, retired, and after brief deliberation reported that, the word "taglized," as applied to infidels, be omitted. That

believers, and so built up homes for them, he would ever eling to this society with unswerving fidelity whilst colporinge continued a main characteristic of the enterprise in which they had embarked.

Rev. H. W. REXD, of the New Mexico mission, by way of pre'ace to his remarks, presented a resolution to the effect that the call from New Mexico for twelve additional colporteurs to engage in the work in that dark land, where only about one in a hundred knows how to read, deserves a favorable response from the Board as soon as the siste of the treasury will allow and men can be had. Mr. R. spoke very earnestly of the pressing wants of our fellow clissens of New Mexico, in regard of both educational and spiritual provision. He gave quite a graphic statement in relation to the superstitious ignorance of those people and their blind subjection to the dictation of the Roman Catholic clerg. The reverend gentleman spoke with much severity of the general reporations of the Catholic priests in New Mexico, and related an instance in which an old lady agreed to pay a certain friar \$1,000 to say a number of masses for the repose of her soul when she deceased. It so happened that both parties were inveterate gamblers, and they accordingly sat down to play. The old lady being an expert player, soon won back her \$1,000, and the priest was obce more penniless, but dying soon after, the old lady lost her masses and had to pay the Romish bishop the \$1,000 over squin, together with \$600 funeral expenses. Mr. R. also acverted to the systematic persecution which, he allegel, was directed against all Protestants by the Catholic hierarchy and clergy of New Mexico. They held out dire threats of excommunication, hell and limbe to all those who attended researching, or, inhospitable as it might appear, who would afford food or logging to Protestant missionaries. Mr. R. also recited a number of highly interesting anecdotes of the surprising success which had attended his and his assisting colety were tendered to the various speakers who ad

The Institution for the Bilnd. anniversary exhibition of this institution took

place yesterday afternoon, in the Broadway Tabernacle. Although the weather was not very propitious, the at-tendance was large and the whole affair was very successful. As usual at these exhibitions, the audience consisted principally of ladies, and of these a considerable propor-tion were from the country. The pupils of the institu-tion occupied their old places on the platform and the seats in front of the audience. They numbered alto-gether one hundred and thirty-five, of whom seventy-five seats in front of the audience. They numbered altogether one hundred and thirty-five, of whom seventy-five were girls and sixty boys. The girls were very neatly dressed in white, and their cheerful and happy looks was a peculiarly grateful sight. The appearance of the boys showed that they had not been neglected, but that they had been equally well cared for. In addition to these there was a band of musical performers, numbering no less than fourteen instruments, and these musicians were all inmates of the institution. Besides there pleasing evidences of its fostering benevolence, the platform was strewed with the products of the industry and skill of the pupils in some of the lighter mechanical branches. There were baskets of all sizes and shapes, cradles for dolls and cradles for bables of the smallest and largest dimensions; branches for scrubbing, and a number of excellent specimens of needlework. There, however, are but a small portion of the amount or the variety of the work done at the institution, a visit to which would well repay the trouble and time.

The exercises were opened with prayer, after which the audience were entertained with some excellent music from the band. An original peem, entitled "It is I—be not afraid," and descriptive of thrist stilling the storm, was recited with admirable effect by the authoress, Mrs. Frances Jane Crosby. This lady is one of the teachners, and is herself blind. She is also the authoress of a book of peems possessing a good deal of merit.

At the conclusion of this recitation, which was well received, a selection from the craterio of "Samson" was sung by a chorus of the pupils. Then followed an examination in grammar, in which the scholars showed a proficiency that could bardly be expected from children deprived of their sight. Miss Annie Wood performed with much taste on the piano an air from the "Child of the Regiment," with variations. In gaography, reading from raised print by means of their fingers, and in aritametic,

visit to a lady patient. The addresses, expressive of gratifucie to the sympathsing friends of the institution and its immates, were then read, and displayed a degree of facility of language and elegance of expression which would have done credit to any scholars of an equal age. Questions were then asked is reference to different terms used in legic and rhetoric, which were answered in a remarkably terse and beautiful manner. This was followed by a ceclamation by Mr. G. C. W. Gamage, a graduate of the institution, from I. Kings, 19th chapter, beginning at 4th verse. This performance was a most astonishing and agreeable example of silent elequence. Mississipply, and agreeable example of silent elequence. Mississipply, to dodrich, a mere child, then recited a beautiful poem, "O. be like the dove," in an equally fine style. Other exercites inguiriting succeeded, and Miss Gertrude C. Watter then recited an extract from Longfellow's "Evangeline," in so graceful and poetic a manner as to call forth usanimous expressions of approbation. A lad, named John Wisschief, recited Cowper's story of "The log and the Water Lily," in a very creditable manner. After these exercises sentences were read, in which all sorts of heterogeneous words were introduced in a most ingenious manner. The exhibition closed with the recitation of the "Lord's Prayer" in the language of signs, by Miss Gertrude C. Watter. The exhibition will probably be repeated on some future occasion, when it is to be hoped that the weather will permit the attendance which the exercises merit.

American Temperance Union.

The twentieth anniversary of the American Temperance Union was celebrated last evening at the Academy of Music. This large structure, despite the inclemency of the evening, was densely filled.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Vice President, occupied the

chair. On taking the chair, he made an introductory speech. He congratulated the society upon having assembled to celebrate its twentieth anniversary. They had met years of opposition, but lived still, despite oppo-sition. A lock at the history of the temperature movement, from its commencement in this country, showed the nature the hostility which they movement, from its commencement in this country, showed the nature the hostility which they had had to war against. The temperance question they had met upon the ground of close investigation and rigid argument and moral sussion until the determination to do battle with the enemy in the future, of its high power and laws, forced them to meet the fee upon the ground of non-prohibition. The light rising in the eastern sky gave them hope of a bright and joyous meridian day, but they had lived to see these hopes partially entembed in the ill success of the Maine law; but, notwithstanding this, there remained hope for them in the future. Rhole island, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecteut had stood firm upon the ground of prohibition. It was melancholy to look upon the dishonor and disgrace to which they had been subjected in their own impire State. It was cheering to know that God, inflis providence, would, in his own appointed time, show to them, from behind the present dark clouds, the sun of bright promise. They night depend upon it that even in New York city itself, of which so much despair had been uttered and felt, the principle of prohibition would, before long, have full and complete triungh.

A hymn was sungtby the entire assembly, standing, the two concluding veries being as follows:—

O, give us faith and give us lose,
And let our hearts be strong for truth.

Uniwavering at our souls to stand,
Then will we sain the logical song.

When tears are dried and souls are tree;
And every salion, every land,
John in the deemal Jubilee.

Frayer was next offered by Rev. Dr. Heakok, of Buffalo.

Prayer was next offered by Rev. Dr. Heakok, of Buffalo.

The annual report was read by Dr. Marsh, Corresponding Secretary. Its essential points are shown in the following abstract:—

The last year has been, in some respects, a year of reverses. Maine has opened, by a license system the flooding secretary. Its essential points are shown in the following abstract:—

The last year has been, in some respects, a year of reverses. Maine has opened, by a license system the flooding second framework. The has been pronounced, by the last of the last of the last of the last of the following second for the last of the las

The subscribers of the Corn Exchange held a mee at their rocms, corner of Bread and South streets, terday, to take measures for the relief of the sufferers at the Cape de Verde Islands. Mr. John L. Buckley was chesen President; N. J. Hibbard and Joseph Ket Vice Presidents, and Theodore Perry, Secretary.
THEODORE BANKS, Erq., presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were manimously adopt-

amble and resolutions, which were inanimously adopted:—
Whereas, this meeting has learned, through Lieut, Bartis U.S. R., that great distress prevails at the Cape de Verde lands, owing to he failure of the last harvest, and that the sands of the imbabliants are in danger of death from starvails unless immediate help be afforded the a; therefore, Recoived, That we desply sympa hise with the distressed in habitants of the Cape de Verde Islands, and that we will observed us with an abundance of the traits of the card. Recoived, That we committee of twenty-five be appointed rocsive contributions, to be invested in provisions, and to che or a vessel to carry the same to the Cape de Verde Islands under charge of Lieut. Burliott, with all practicable despute for the destreast of the cardinary of the contribution of the sufficient inhabitants, will out money and without price.

In accordance with the last resolution, the Chairms appelated the following gentlemen as a committee or carry out the objects of the meeting:—

Thomas Dunham, William H. Newman, Stephen Valenth issac T. Frost. Francis McDonald, James Doheriv, Samu Nimmons (of Thomas, Richardson & Co.), N. H. Wolfe, J. W. Fmith of Jesse Hoyt & Co.), J. M. Fiske, Levis a beets, Thomas Rigney, George Wotherspoon, John O. Worth, Kaward Hiscken, Smith J. Resuman (of Brush & O. John W. Lewis, William D. Mangam, George W. Edward Peter Rice Issae H. Reed, P. P. Rodocanachi, David Des Cornelius Grinnell, Herman Stutzer.

Ametican Insurtice.—The regular annual meeting.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The regular annual meeting of the American Institute was held yesterday, at 351 Bread-way, when the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:-

Vice President—D. Meredith Reese, William Hall, Ma-win Emith,
Recording Secretary—Henry Meigs.
Corresponding Secretary and Agent—William B. Leonard.
Treasurer—Edward T. Backhouse.
Finance Committee—John A. Bunting, N. G. Bradford,
B. Lewis, Jr., John M. Reed, John Mellveen.
A full board of justices and committee men were also
appointed.

us a communication relative to the affair at Castle Garden. It gives us the other side of the story. With other matter it must stand over for one day. Our columns are

THE LATE COWHDING AFFAIR.—We have received a communication from Captain Lyster, relative to the affair with the editor of the Sunday Courter. Owing to a great pressure upon our columns this morning, we are obliged to leave it out till to-morrow.

leave it out till to-morrow.

Arrival of the Surveying Steamor Water Witch.

[From the Norfolk Herald, May 7.]

The United States steamer Water Witch., Commander Thomas J. Page, last from Havana, five \(^2\) aya, arrived at the Naval anchorage on Monday evening, from the survey and exploration of the river Le Plata so d fix tributaries. The following is a list of her officer a .—Commander, Themas J. Page; Lieutenants, W. N. Jeffens, William L. Powell, William H. Murdaugh, E. W. Henry; Assistants Surgeon, Robert Carier; Engineers—Second Assistants, R. C. Potts, William J. Lamden; Thirr, Assistants, T. B. C. Stump, P. H. Taylor; Captain's Cork, E. R. Bushell.

The Water Witch has been abrient from the United States upwards of three years, and during the greater part of that time her officers have been accaged in making surveys of several of the principal rivers is South America. The Le Plata, Parana, Urrayuay, Paragany, Vermejo and Salado rivers were visited; and the entire distance surveyed, it is said, will amount in the aggregate to nearly 3,500 miles. Besides this river work, inland explorations to a similar extent were made on horseback, for the purpose of gaining all kinds of informations of those countries, taking astronomical observations and collecting specimens of animals, plants, &c., &c. Great numbers of birds, beasts, fashes, reptiles, bugs and insects have been solicated, and some of them sent to Washington alive; but by 'ar the greater portion have been skinned and studied to be preserved in the Smithsonian Institute. The most interested greaters of a beautiful property. The Water Witch left larce last evening for Washington.

The Water Witch left larce last evening for Washington.